

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Post.)

**Celebration of Jefferson's Birthday—
Change in Public Sentiment—the
Sickie's Trial.**

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1859.

The most singular event in our local town history is the celebration of Jefferson's birthday by the little band of Republicans here. This is a slow city, you must remember, and the Republicans did not hesitate to hold up Jefferson as an anti-slavery reformer.

The largest hall in town was taken, and to the surprise of the Republicans the apartment was entirely filled. Hundreds came out of curiosity to see Jefferson, or,

As one of our prints declares, "appropriate Jefferson to partisan purposes." It was not this, but to set Jefferson aright before a community accustomed to hail worship as if he were a modern Virginian slavery-defender.

The veteran Mr. Blair, of Silver Spring, Maryland, took the chair, and Major French, formerly clerk of the House of Representatives, read the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Blair then delivered a fifteen minutes speech upon some of the traits of Jefferson's public character, when Daniel R. Goodloe, of North Carolina, followed with an oration upon the life and times of Jefferson. The speeches of both gentlemen were well received, and frequently the utterance of anti-slavery

sentiments called forth applause, and, certainly, not once a hiss. This audience must have been made up of the citizens of Washington, and probably not one-tenth were Republicans. Their conduct shows that a great change has taken place since the time when the National Era office was besieged by a mob, and Dr. Bailey was menaced in his private dwelling. I venture to say that within two years after a Republican President is elected, the policies of the city will be Republican; and then ten years of such an event as slavery will be abolished by the citizens of the District.

The trial of Sickles is to be a very long and tedious one, and many people already tired of it.

The court room is a sickening place.—The judges are an old and sickly man, and

cannot bear to have a window raised, and at the moment that a breath of fresh air is admitted he cries out against the innovation, and so the crowd of lawyers and reporters sit and puff away at the thick atmosphere.

The prosecution, it is very evident, in the case of Mr. Siskies' character and conduct, will try to show him up as an accomplished libertine. Nevertheless the prisoner will try to be brought in guilty. The utmost that the prosecution expects is a disagreement of the jury. The trouble is, not that they cannot damage the prisoner's character, but the fact that the uniform practice of juries here has been to acquit in such cases. The southern idea prevails here to a great extent that although as a juror in such cases a tall, blue-eyed, drab-colored fellow may make little comments upon the defendant,

celebration. Possibly one reason for this is the fact that the Jackson Association in Washington, a Buchanan organization, has intended to celebrate the day, but the Republicans got ahead of them.

Our Difficulties with Paraguay.
The news of a probable pacific settlement of our difficulties with Paraguay is confirmed.

A correspondent of the New York Times writes:

•BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 10.

At last, after more than a month's absence from here, we have news of the arrival of Commissioner Bowlin, the representative of the United States at the celebration of Asuncion, the capital of the Republic.

Paraguay. When the *Fulton* arrived opposite the fortress of Itapetigua, the engines were stopped, and a boat sent on shore with officers, to inform the commander of the fortress that the destination of the steamer was Asuncion, and that the American Special Commissioner and Admiral were on board. He answered that the President of Paraguay was awaiting the steamer, and that there was no doubt of a peaceful arrangement. As the steamer came in sight the guns of the batteries on shore were manned by men "as thick as Chinese," on view of which the steamer beat to quarters also. After this short interval, the *Fulton* pursued, finding no impediments in her course, and none of the so much-talked-of chains across the river. The only French cannon has been seen.

On arriving at Asuncion, the batteries of the *Fulton* were of course silent, but the Captain was sent on shore to the American Consul, who returned on board with him, and shortly thereafter the Commissioner, Secretary and Admiral went ashore with the Consul, and took up their residence at his house, where they remained at the last accounts.

On the 26th of January, Judge Bowler was officially received by President Lopez, and delivered his credentials. Lopez was accompanied by a full staff, the Commissioner, in addition, to his suite by Admiral Subtrick and many of his officers in full uniform. Lopez stood during the whole interview, and was armed, holding his famous hat, leaning

Addresses were exchanged between Commissioner Howlin and Lopez, in which the former assured the latter that the United States desire to settle all differences amicably, and "re-establish the relations of the two governments on the basis of mutual friendship and respect."

To this, Lopez replied that "he had felt the sincerity of the desire of the United States to cultivate friendly relations with Paraguay, when his Ministry was accredited near this government, and deeply regretted that unfortunate circumstances should have interrupted the harmony that then existed. The honorable discourse, however, of the Special Commissioner, inspires him with every confidence that the pending questions be-

We hear that Geo. W. Milligan, the treasurer of Smith Township, was robbed Thursday night last of \$500, school fund of his township. The treasurer kept money concealed in the upper part of a house, and the robbers got at it by means of a ladder placed against the gable window.

St. Clairsville R. publican.